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Dispatch

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THE TIMES, FOUNDED 1888.
THE DISPATCH, FOUNDED 1890.

WHOLE NUMBER 16411.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SOCIAL CLUBS NOT TO PAY SALOON LICENSE WANT HANNA, BUT MUST WHOOOP FOR ROOSEVELT

Senate Assesses Them at
Not More Than \$350.

NO MORE CLUBS
IN DRY DISTRICTS

The Charters of Those Already
in Operation to be
Revoked.

TO REQUIRE TELEPHONE
COMPANIES TO CONNECT

House Adopts an Important
Amendment—Building and
Loan Companies Not to be
Allowed to Charge More
Than 8 Per Cent.—Terms
of Circuit Courts.

Both the House and Senate yesterday had important bills under consideration, and adopted amendments of widespread general interest. In the Senate the bill in relation to social clubs, entitled an act to prohibit chartered clubs from selling or giving away wines, ardent spirits, etc., in local option districts, and regulating the chartering of social clubs, was passed after important amendments thereto had been engrafted.

The Senate refused to require social clubs to pay the regular saloon license, as was proposed in the Shackelford amendment, requiring, instead, that the tax to be paid by any one social club shall not exceed \$350. Another amendment requires applicants for club charters to state whether or not it is proposed to dispense liquors, and in the event it is so proposed, then a certificate is required from the circuit judge to the Corporation Commission, that the granting of such charter is not against sound public policy. Under the terms of the bill as passed by the Senate, no charter shall be granted to a club to dispense liquors in local option districts, unless the applicant has obtained a certificate from the circuit judge, and the number of clubs already chartered in such districts are reduced.

The House had under consideration House bill 10,000, concerning public utility corporations, and adopted two very important amendments thereto. One of these amendments, which was introduced by Mr. Bland, of Virginia, required all telephone companies in this State to connect with local exchange lines, and to connect in any way with the outside lines, and it was adopted.

The Senate spent considerable time fixing the terms of circuit courts, and adjourned before completing the bill, to which many amendments were offered.

The Senate was called to order, at 11 A. M., by Mr. Bland, of Virginia, present. There was no prayer.

A communication from the House of Delegates announced the passage of several bills, among them the Jordan bill to break the public debt, and this measure was ordered printed, and will be taken up by the committee for Finance and Commerce on Tuesday.

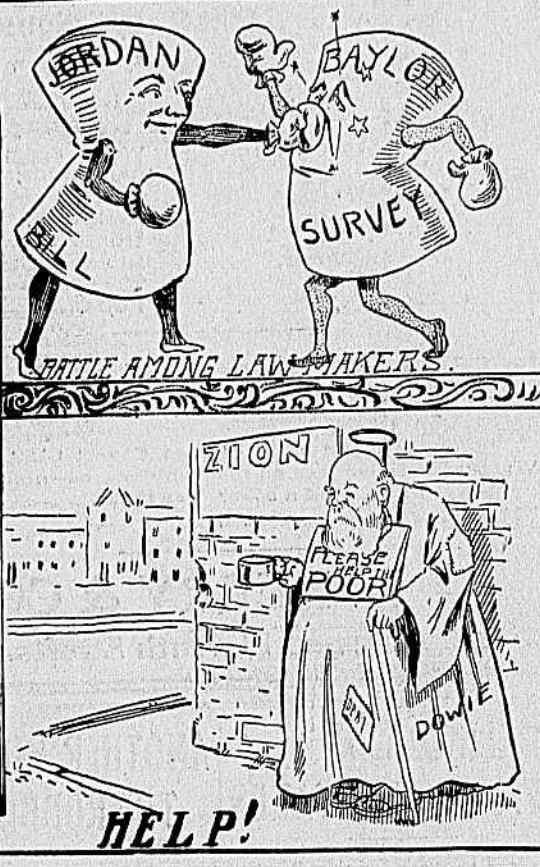
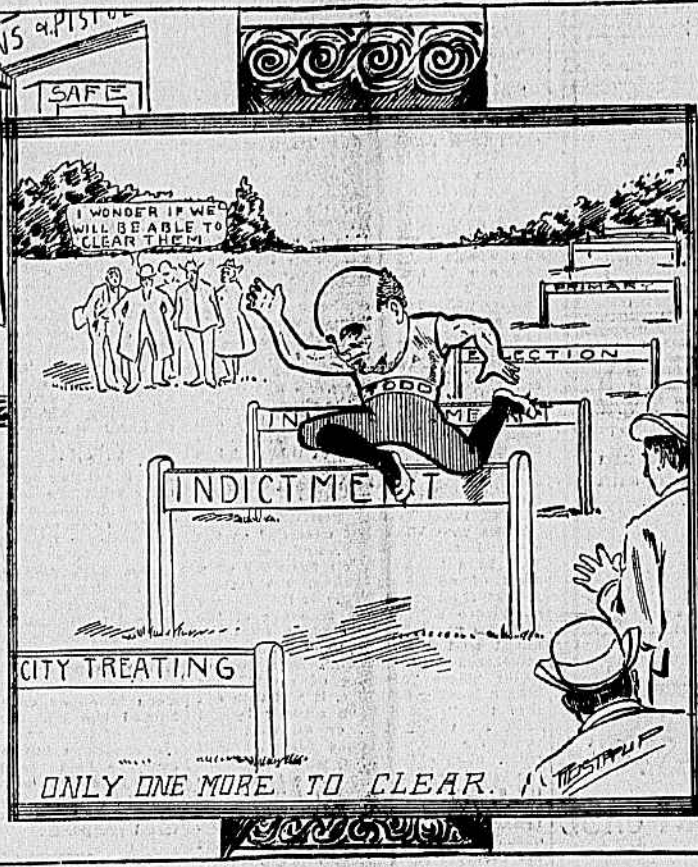
Among the bills communicated by the House was Senate bill 435, in relation to the public debt, passed by the House on Monday. The amendment to the bill was agreed to by the Senate, it being mainly in the line of perfecting the phraseology of the bill.

The first special order on the calendar was passed by the Senate took up the second, the committee substitute for the Bruce bill, to prohibit the sale or giving away of wines and ardent spirits. The bill was discussed for some time by the Senate, and clubs came in for general assault. The bill was known as the Shackelford amendment, requiring clubs which dispense liquors to pay the regular bar-room license. This was contended for by several senators as the only way to curb the creation of such clubs. Mr. Keenel, criticising the provision of some of these alleged social clubs, and arguing for the bar room license to be put upon them.

Mr. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, came in the recess for the benefit of clubs, declaring that not all were evil, and that, on the contrary, many of them were made up of gentlemen of the highest standing. They desired a buffet in connection with the club, though in many cases, not more than twenty-five per cent. of the members patronize the bar. It was an injustice, he contended, to require them to pay a regular saloon license.

When the amendment was voted on it was lost, and instead, the Senate inserted a provision "that the said tax to be paid by any one club shall not exceed the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars." This was adopted.

JUDGE MUST ENDORSE.
The only other change made in the committee bill was the insertion of a provision in the last clause in regard to social clubs to be chartered hereafter, and the method of obtaining such charters. The bill required the committee to require that any application for a club charter hereafter shall state in its application whether or not it desires to dispense liquors and in that event the judge of the court shall, in addition to the certificate required by section 5 of the Corporation Commission that in his



GATHER IN WASHINGTON

Very Important Meeting of the
Independent Manufacturers
of Tobacco.

FIGHT AGAINST THE TRUST

The Otjen Bill to be Considered,
as Well as Other Matters
of Great Interest

Nearly two hundred independent tobacco manufacturers of the United States will be represented at a big meeting to be held in Washington this week for the consideration of matters of vital interest and importance to the trade at large.

The gathering is to be under the auspices of the independent tobacco manufacturers' association, which has its headquarters in this city. Letters received up to this date indicate that the representation will be very large, including concerns from all sections of the country.

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AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE

Stowaway for Fourteen Days in
the Hold of the Rappahannock
as in a Sealed Tomb.

IN A PITIABLE CONDITION

Left Liverpool a Man Weighing
One Hundred and Forty and
Fell Away to Sixty Pounds.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—When the cargo from the lower hold of the British steamship Rappahannock was being discharged to-day, Robert Leslie, an American, who stowed away on the ship at Liverpool, was found in a pitiable condition, a living skeleton and almost unconscious.

The young man went aboard the ship at Liverpool, intending to throw himself at the mercy of Captain Buckingham when the vessel had gotten to sea. He crept into the hold to hide while the cargo was being loaded.

AS IN A TOMB.
It was dark, and he could not see that box after box of merchandise was being placed around him, and before he realized what had happened he was securely sealed in the bottom of the ship. What he suffered physically and mentally can be imagined.

Two pounds of bread he carried into the ship with him was half eaten up by rats and the water was soon gone.

For ten days he tried to attract the attention of those on board by shouting at the top of his voice, but no relief came, and he lay down to die, despairing of rescue.

IN HOLD TWO WEEKS.
For fourteen days he remained in the hold, and when he was finally rescued to-day, he did not know whether he was dead or alive.

When he left Liverpool he was a hale, hearty man, weighing over 400 pounds.

THE LOST CAUSE
REVIVED IN PANAMA

Dallas Daughters of Confederacy
Thank President Roosevelt
and the North.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 5.—The following resolution was adopted by the Texas Chapter of the "Daughters of the Confederacy" by a unanimous vote:

"Whereas, the President of the United States, by his recent course toward the Republic of Panama, has shown to the world his endorsement of the principles of the right of secession; and

"Whereas, the people of the Northern States, by their acceptance and approval of his course, have shown that they have been led by him out of the fog of ignorance to the bright realms of truth attained by Southern statesmen so many years ago; be it

"Resolved, That we extend to the President the hearty thanks of the Daughters of the Confederacy of the State of Texas, in conversation assembled, for his endorsement of the principles and his vindication of the cause for which the Southern people fought so gloriously, but so disastrously, in the war between the States. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President."

The resolution was mailed to President Roosevelt by the secretary of the chapter last night.

WOMAN AND PARN POTH GO SLIDING

CUMBERLAND, MD., Dec. 5.—Mrs. William Kidd, of Midland, this county, had a thrilling slide for life this morning. She was in the barn on the hillside and had just finished milking when the barn, loosened by frost, started down the steep track of snow and settled, right side up, on the level.

It was in the lightning descent, but the woman clung frantically to a post while the timbers twisted and groaned about her. With the other hand she clutched her pail, and none of the milk was spilled.

When the building settled the terrified woman, unharmed, emerged with the bucket of milk, leading the cow.

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MARS IS INHABITED, SAYS PROFESSOR LOWELL

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 5.—Professor Percival Lowell, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, who made daily observations of the planet Mars from his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., from January 1 to July 31 last, in a lecture before the Franklin Philosophical Society last night, declared that the water in the canals of the planet is drawn off at certain seasons by artificial means, which confirms his theory that the planet is inhabited. He said:

"I made daily observations, and often two and three. In all I made 375 drawings, which I have compared. Our world demands for life and vegetation under sun and water. As we have an abundance of water, the determination where vegetation is thickest, in Mars water determines the amount of vegetation. Therefore, vegetation is thickest in the polar zone and decreases proportionately to the equator. The lines of the canals are marked distinct toward the center of the planet."

"Now, the water seems to be supplied in the planet by the melting snow at the poles. Just before this melting occurs the lines of the canals become almost invisible, showing that the water is being drawn off by artificial means to prepare for the flow from the polar cap."

INVENTOR OF THE TROLLEY
DIES IN CHICAGO

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Albert H. Honey, inventor of the trolley, died of paralysis. He was an old-time telegraph operator and was one of the three operators first employed by the Associated Press in Chicago. Later he entered into the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and afterwards superintended the construction of the line for the Northern Pacific from Bismarck to the Pacific coast.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The creation of a national arbitration tribunal, named by the President, to which shall be submitted all disputes between capital and labor, is the aim of Volney Foster. He has drawn up a bill, copies of which have been sent to leading business men, manufacturers and labor leaders, with a request that they suggest such amendments as they deem necessary to make the bill, if enacted into a law, as effective as possible.

The bill provides for a committee of six members, at a salary of \$500 a year, with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as an ex-officio member and chairman. The members are not to accept perquisites aside from their salaries, under a penalty of a fine of \$500 or two years' imprisonment, or both. The headquarters of the tribunal are to be in Washington.

The proposed bill provides that the tribunal determine all cases, either in the affirmative or negative, on the claims of both parties.

It is so provided that there shall be no article or lockout pending the convention and both parties to the controversy are to resume and continue their former relations. This condition is to remain until a decision has been rendered.

Plan Proposed by Volney Foster
to Have a National Court to
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DROP BACK ONE GRADE

Major-General Wood Will Be
come a Brigadier-General on
Monday at Noon.

MANY OTHERS LOSE A GRADE

Wood Will be Renominated by
President—Chances to Become
Commander-in-Chief Good.

(Times-Dispatch Bureau)
Colorado Building,
Fourteenth and G Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—At noon Monday Major-General Leonard Wood will become a brigadier-general, and one hundred and sixty-seven officers under him, who were promoted as a result of his appointment, will likewise drop back one grade.

This somewhat curious fact was made known to-day and appears to have been overlooked. The law and the constitutional provisions governing promotions to office by the President are very plain. It is provided that where the President makes an appointment when Congress is not in session the appointee shall not receive the pay attached to such office.

Wood and the other officers promoted at the time of his appointment to the rank of major-general have been receiving the pay of their new rank.

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Meeting of Republican
National Committee

SITUATION IS
MOST UNIQUE

Ohio Senator Afraid to be Can-
didate Because of State of
His Health.

WHY MR. ROOSEVELT
MUST BE NOMINATED

Though Opposed by the Brains
of His Own Party, He Has
Made Himself Popular With
Masses by His Strenu-
osity—Does Things in
Impetuous Way.

The Times-Dispatch Bureau,
Colorado Building,
Fourteenth and G Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1903.

The meeting of the Republican National Committee in this city on the 11th inst. will be one of the most important, and decidedly the most unique in the history of the party. It will be important because of the indisputable fact that there are many elements of weakness developing every day in the position the Republicans hold as rulers of this country, and unique because it is confidently expected on all sides that it will take some step which will be regarded as endorsement of the candidacy of President Roosevelt, who is not the candidate of a majority of his party.

I doubt if in the history of political parties there has ever been a time when a man who is so conspicuously out of favor with the leaders was so completely dominated by the situation. It is not on the committee one single man who is at heart a Roosevelt man. It is believed that every one of them, with probably four or five exceptions, are in favor of the nomination. But there is Hanna for the nomination. He is an avowed candidate, and he will not let it up for the man they thought they had disposed of forever three years ago, when they drove him to accept the second place on the ticket with William McKinley.

HANNA NOT A CANDIDATE.
There is no likelihood that Senator Hanna will be a candidate for the nomination. He is a man of a clear, cool, steady mind, but he will not make the race. He will retire from the committee and devote the remainder of his life to his seat in the Senate. This is regarded as absolutely correct.

Hanna has had an ambition to become the President of the United States. His doctors have told him that he was not strong enough to make the campaign. He would at the present moment, he avowed candidly, be a very severe drawback to the party. He is not for the fact that he had a very severe attack last winter and spring, and that his physicians have told him that he is not strong enough to make the race. He is not for the fact that his life, or the very material shortening of his life, would be the result of the work and worry of a campaign for the presidency.

Nothing could be more delicate, the hearts of the great majority of the committee than the announcement of the candidacy of Senator Hanna. He is by all odds the strongest man in the Republican party. He would get more Republican votes than any man in the party. He is a man of a clear, cool, steady mind, but he will not make the race. He will retire from the committee and devote the remainder of his life to his seat in the Senate. This is regarded as absolutely correct.

There is no discussing the fact, and we make the attempt, that the men who are utterly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt are, in the eyes of the people, among the leaders of his party as unwise, and this is so in the eyes of the people. He is a man of a clear, cool, steady mind, but he will not make the race. He will retire from the committee and devote the remainder of his life to his seat in the Senate. This is regarded as absolutely correct.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs is still investigating the fitness of Wood for the rank of major-general, and the extra commission will not be granted until the committee has reported. At once the officers will have to go back to their old rank and pay.

Of course, the President will send the nominations to the Senate again, but this does not alter the fact that the officers promoted will have to go back to the old rank.

It is regarded as settled that the committee will report favorably on the nomination of Wood. It is said to-day that all the Republican members of the committee will vote for a favorable report, and that General Pettis and Blackburn will be for confirmation.

There is doubt as to how Bate, of Tennessee, the other Democratic member, stands, but it is thought he is probably opposed to the nomination.

WHERE HANNA STANDS.
Senator Hanna has not as yet intimated whether he will fight the nomination, or whether there be a favorable report or not, it is said by some of his friends that he will hardly do so, however much he would like to, for the reason that his would risk defeat against such heavy odds.

The outlook for the Doctor to be confirmed in the rank of major-general, which will make him the chief of staff and virtual commander-in-chief of the army in 1911, is exceedingly bright.

THE WHITE HOUSE
BECOMING A ZOO

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The contribution to the executive menagerie yesterday was a snake. This visitor was not more welcome to the uniformed attendants of the White House than the wildcat that preceded it. The reptile had traveled from the swamps of Florida, and was of a variety known as the "glass" snake. The snake is alive, but there is always impending over it the possibility of breaking into fragments on account of the brittleness of its tissue. A sudden jar or a sharp blow will snap it into pieces.

The snake was, by the President's direction, sent to the Zoo but when it was lifted out of the box there remained several good sized pieces of its anatomy.